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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

[Written for the Democrat.]

EARTH'S WEARINESS.

I cannot sing: I cannot smile:
I've tried, but vainly, to beguile
My heart from this deep weariness
That settles o'er the things of earth.

Oh what is Life? A weary weight;
"A pedlar's pack;" a joyless freight
Of cares unnumbered, hopes untried;
Of trials, vanity, and pride.

Oh what is Friendship? 'Tis a lamp
That burns unsteady, as the damp
Of interests obscure its rays;
The oil burns low, and it decays.

And what is Love? A ray of light
That's thrown from Heaven thro' darkest night,
The gloom of earth obstructs the ray;
It flashes, blinds, and fades away.

And Hope? 'Tis but the meteor bright
That flashes thro' the air at night:
You seek to find the brilliant form;
The bubble's burst: the charm is gone,

Why should I live: why should I strive
To keep this wearied frame alive:
To struggle on day after day:
What is there for life's toils to pay!

* * * * * *

I'll try to sing: I'll try to smile:
Tho' the heart aches with many a wile
I'll cheat the world; nor shall it deem
That all "things are not as they seem."

Yet is there not in life some charm,
Some gleams of sunlight o'er us thrown,
Which lend a sunny hue to care,
And give us strength the "pack" to bear.

And bear upright; for who would bow
Save to the Almighty? Bending low
Becomes the supplian[illegible]
Not those who at earth's [illegible]

I'll trim the lamp of Friendship too,
That it expire not; fill anew
With oil of kindness, sympathy;
And from suspicion keep it free.

The love of friends, that ray divine
Shall o'er my pathway brightly shine;
Tho' death and wrongs earth's love remove;
The Love of Christ shines bright above.

And Hope, the fair, delusive gleam,
Shall o'er me cast its glittering beam
And gild full many a cloudy day:
Ah! what were Life were Hope away!

Yes, I will sing: yes, I will smile:
I'll strive, nor vainly, to beguile
Earth's weariness till earth be past,
And happier climes are gained at last.

March 1, 1845. S.

POPULAR TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

A FORTUNE
FOR A BIT OF A HURRICANE.

BY C. C. WATMOUGH, ESQ

The town of Trinidad upon the south side of the island of Cuba, presents a very picturesque appearance from the sea. The dark blue mountains of St. Juan, rising to the height of three thousand feet, form the back ground of the picture, throwing the town into fine relief—with its white walls and turrets. At a distance, it appears like a white blur upon the mountain side. In any other region than the tropics it might, at first glance, be mistaken for a drift of snow, or a cloud resting upon the dark mountain's side, but the one is as impossible as the other, for, during the dry season, from October till April, not even a wreath of mist floats in the pure ether by day, or dims the brilliancy of the sprangled blue of night. Gradually from this white obscure are shadowed forth, in faint outlines, turrets and cupolas, at every step becoming more distinct till at last the miniature houses with little dots for windows, stand forth brightly in the glare of a mid-day sun.

The ground between the sea shore and the town is barren and sandy, covered with brushwood, with here and there a clump of palms and the umbrageous mango, broken into lagoons, or pools of salt water, near the shore which at a distance have a pleasing effect, but upon inspection, the delusion quickly vanishes. These pretty lakes are in reality nothing but salt bogs, tenanted by the land crab; the shores furrowed by the sand grub, and haunted by myriads of mosquitoes.

The harbor, with its little port of Casilda, is formed by a thin strip of land, about two miles in length and densely covered with mangrove bushes. At the extremity of the point, or entrance to the harbor, is erected a small fort, which is apt to be submerged during a hurricane, and is never garrisoned by more than half a dozen soldiers. Between this fort and Pedro Blanco, a small island a narrow and intricate passage, through which can pass vessels only of a light draught.

With this bird's-eye view of the town and harbor we will proceed with our narrative.

In the latter part of the month of September of the year 180–, some forty or fifty of the merchants and planters of Trinidad were collected together at the head of Calle de Gutierez, discussing the various topics of the day, in which the probable rise and fall of the prices of sugar and molasses was decidedly the most interesting. Amongst this group, were the keen looking Catalonian, the blunt Biscayan, and vivacious Andalusian—emigrants from the mother country, in the pursuit of wealth;—the joke was bandied about in that boisterous vein so peculiar to the Spaniard interrupted occasionally by the presence of a passing signorita, with flowing mantilla, the only covering to her head, when compliments would fall freely from the lips of all. Far from being offended, the lady appeared to consider it a just tribute to her personal charms—would reply with great gravity *muchisimos gracias Caballeros*—and pass on, with the grace and dignity of a queen. A Montero, upon a high-mettled pacer, darted up to the door, and saluted the group with that natural air of polite respect from which a true Spaniard never departs.

"*Senores, Caballeros; dios guard ustedes.*"—Gentlemen, God be with you—what do you think of the weather?

"It looks bad enough," replied one; "we shall have it tough and strong—the mountain passes are dark as night, with heavy clouds."

"Yes," said another, "and the sea moans, and heaves upon Pedro Blanco in a way that forebodes a hurricane."

The sea did present a strange and unnatural appearance, covered—almost obscured—by masses of vapor rolling over the surface. The atmosphere was so perfectly calm that the flame of a candle burnt as steady in the open air as if enclosed within a crystal vase. All were now busy speculating upon the indications of the heavens the exception of one; to whom calms and storms apparently were alike indifferent.

Seated upon the counter, with abstracted air and folded arms, kicking his heels against the boards; there was an air of recklessness about the youth that plainly told his fortune to be desperate, and that he was at that very moment turning over in his mind the probable chances of success for a dinner, already having failed in procuring a breakfast. The light-blue eye, fair hair, and ruddy complexion, disclosed at a glance his Anglo-Saxon blood; and as he gazed at the dark eyed, sun-burnt features that surrounded him, there was an expression which seemed to say—"let it blow the whole island over to Africa for aught I care: I have neither kith nor kin here, and am as pennyless as a Spanish beggar,"—something out of the common order of events appeared to animate the group; some were collected together apart, in earnest conversation; others were mounting horses and scampering off to the Casilda, whilst a party upon the house top were gazing through spy-glasses at the sea. The youth, before described, inquired of an individual who had just come down, and who closed his glass with a snap that shattered the instrument, exclaiming at the same time, "Caraho, she is gone."

"What is the matter, *Senor?* there seems to be a screw out of place somewhere, what is it?"

"Why, Senor Americano, mio. There is a barque outside there, in which we are all interested—a good half million of freight, that is likely to be swamped by this infernal hurricane, or nabbed by John Bull, that's all,"

The youth spoken to, mounted the steps and was quickly upon the parapet. Almost all the houses of Trinidad are constructed with a flat roofs with a parapet about three feet high, for the purpose of catching rain water during the wet season.

Upon reaching the parapet, he was astonished at the sudden change from a breathless calm to a furious gale, with every premonition of one of those terrible hurricanes that sometimes, in a single hour, lay waste whole districts. The inhabitants were hurrying to shelter in the greatest trepidation, closing their shops and barricading their doors and windows—the streets were already strewed with fragments of roofs and broken tiles torn from their fastenings by the first fury of the blast. The vultures, those licensed scavengers of every West India town, at all hours of the day, skimming over the tops of houses, or soaring to a great height in gigantic circles, were now crouching beneath the parapets, and the atmosphere was filled with flocks of screaming sea gulls, torn from their habitations upon the coasts and numerous islands, by the irresistible fury of the wind.

A drift-like smoke rolled over the ocean and spread across the land to the mountain's base.—At intervals, the surface of the sea, to the utmost limits of the wide extended horizon, was distinctly visible, lashed into a foam, whirled aloft in wreaths of spray from the tops of the curling waves.

Two vessels were distinctly seen, scudding before the wind under close reefed topsails. Onward they both come with the speed of race horses, the one further seaward, from the cut of her canvass and squareness of yards, evidently a man-of-war, in full chase; as she rose upon a swell, her long dark hull and line of ports were visible; from the bow at the same moment issued a volume of smoke, which as suddenly was swept away by the wind, and mingled with the floating spray and haze, and ere the sound of the cannon had reached the shores, (in low suppressed murmurs,) the Spanish barque had rounded Pedro Blanco, dropt her anchors, and swung round to the wind. The man-of-war came dashing in after under bare poles, her close reefed foresail but a few moments before having been blown clean out of the bolt ropes; and whirled off to leeward twisting and twirling about until it was lost in the haze that now covered every thing with an impenetrable veil: but ere the two vessels were closed from view, it was evident that the man-of-war had passed close under the stern of the slaver, and was riding upon the swell with four anchors ahead.

The gale now had increased almost to a hurricane; it was with difficulty the youth could maintain his position upon the parapet; he therefore descended to the store below, and mingled with the anxious group collected there.

It was conceded by all that, the *Esperanza*, for such was the name of the slaver, was a gone case. If she rode out the gale, which was very improbable, the Stag, a well known British cruiser would certainly capture her, and if the hurricane increased, as there was every likelihood, both vessels must be wrecked, with the chance of all hands perishing.

One said he would sell his interest for fifty ounces, another for five hundred, all appearing to think the chances so perfectly desperate, as scarcely worth an hour's purchase. The hero of our story listened to every thing with the deepest; at last he stept boldly up to one of the gentlemen and said,

"Come, sir, what did you say you would take for your interest in that ship?"

"I'll take five hundred ounces, and that's selling what, if all had gone right, would fetch at the barracoon this day fifty thousand dollars."

"Yes," replied the stranger, "but she will never come ashore except in pieces. Look at that—there goes the roof of Don Vincente's house as clean as a whistle. The hurricane is up—it will tear that ship to pieces in less than an hour. I'll give you one hundred ounces for your share and take my chance."

"Paga! it's a bargain!" cried the Spaniard; "John Bull has got her I believe, already. La Esperanza must have drifted down upon he ere this."

Seven or eight shares were purchased upon the spot, and a bargain made with the others, who appeared to view our friend in no other light than a madman, that if he saved the ship and cargo, he was to receive 25 per cent. upon the gross amount.

No sooner was the negociation concluded, and the writings, which were hastily drawn, safely disposited in his pocket, than he bounded forth into the storm, with a cry of "*a dios senores,*" and was lost in the gloom which shrouded every thing without.

Onward he dashed, reckless of the thousand dangers that threatened to annihilate him at every step, from showers of tiles and broken parapets hurled at his feet by the wind, which, though not yet at its height was howling above his head with great fury, occasionally licking up the dust and pebbles in whirling eddies, and then spattering it into his face with such force, as not only to blind, but for a time to cause him to reel and stagger.

A brave man might well have bowed beneath that blast—but our youth had felt, deeply felt, the pangs of poverty; with a spirit of the highest order and a consciousness of his own merits, he had too often felt the deep degradation his abject poverty had made him subject to. Here was a chance—a terrible one, to be sure, if he failed, it would be death in the excitement of battle;—if he succeeded, a double reward awaited him, a magnificent fortune, and the preservation of the lives of a thousand helpless beings. Upon emerging from the town, the road lay before him in almost a straight line, for three miles, to the little village of the Casilda. From this point, on a clear day, the eye can embrace a view of two hundred miles of sea, from North to South; but now, the road upon which he was ploughing his way, was scarcely discernable twenty yards ahead. Onward he laboured, occasionally, when the blast with uncommon fury swept across his path, seeking a temporary shelter beneath the hedges formed by the prickly pear and wild pine apple—beneath whose interwoven branches clattered thousands of land crabs, on their way to the sea from the mountains. An army of these creatures crossed his path; regardless of the countless uplifted hands from this strange multitude, he crashed through the array, kicking from his feet some half dozen, that had fastened upon his legs with their long pincering claws.

The sea was swollen far beyond its natural boundaries. The streets of the village were overflowed, and where, but a few hours before, the gay volante had whirled up the dust upon a sandy road, now were covered with boats adrift, floating logs, casks and merchandize of every description. Every minute marked a sensible increase of the power of the wind; occasionally, vast bodies of water were scooped up by the mighty hand of the tempest and crushed into vapour, or fell far from where they had been torn, in showers of brine. The foam of the sea floated over head like flakes of snow. The incessant roll of tropical thunder, Heaven's heaviest artillery, reverberated from the mountain's base, and was mingled with the roar of the wind and surf which pealed upon the shores of the neighboring [illegible], occasionally flashing up through the thick haze, pyramids of foam and spray.

After wading and floundering through ponds of water, under the lee of a large store, he encountered a fisherman by the name of Antonio, a hardy fellow, one of the best pilots of the port. To him he immediately made known his intentions, and offered a thousand dollars if he would accompany him with his boat on board the slaver.

"Why, Senor," said Antonio, "you must be mad. We should be swamped for a dead certainty; and what good could we do, supposing we reached her?"

"I'll make your fortune!" was the prompt reply. "Does she still hold on?"

"Si, Senor."

"And how's the cruiser?"

"Oh, tight enough—with four anchors out—two chain cables. She'll founder at her anchors, if this gale increases."

"We can paddle under the lee of the mangrove bushes of the strip of land over the other side of the harbor, till we come to the Fort, then before the wind, you pulling, I bailing, in three minutes we can fetch the slaver, once on board I'll show you we can save her."

Still Antonio doubted, wavered; all the eloquence of argument, and stout assurances, with scorn of danger, appeared not in the least to stagger his determination to decline the perilous adventure.

"Lend me your boat, then. By Heaven! I'll go alone; and when I meet you to-morrow, with five thousand Spanish doubloons in my chest, you'll curse yourself for not having had the courage to follow."

"Stop one moment. How much say you?"

At that instant a crash of thunder made the earth tremble beneath their feet, accompanied by a flash that pierced through the gloom, illuminating every object with a lurid glare, the foam flakes sailing through the air like myriads of floating brands of fire; at the same instant a transient glance was caught of the two vessels, reeling and plunging at their anchors.

"Two thousand doubloons!" cried the indomitable stranger, in a voice clear as a trumpet, every word distinctly heard by Antonio, above the roar of the elements.

"Agreed—come on!" and they jumped into the boat, Antonio exclaiming at the same time, "Another such a clap of thunder as that, and good-bye hurricane!"*

After great difficulty, and the escape from many dreadful blasts, they succeeded in reaching the opposite shore; but the sea made a clear breach across the strip of land, and though broken by the mangrove bushes, yet the surge rolled over into the harbor with terrible force. The boat was light, and pulled by vigorous and skilful hands; in a short time they reached the deserted Fort, under the lee of which they rested for a few moments, and braced their nerves for the great struggle, when they should be exposed to the full fury of the wind and waves, the frail bark being as yet protected by the land under which they had for an hour laboured their perilous passage. Antonio ejaculated a short prayer, crossed himself very devoutly some half dozen [illegible], then seizing the oars, cried out—

"There goes. We can't miss her. She lies dead to leeward of that reef."

The boat shot forth from her cover, and was immediately whirled round by the wind, one of the oars escaping from his hand; it was caught in a minute by his companion, ere the rower had time to utter the cry of terror the accident occasioned. The sea was like a turbulent field of snow; the spray flew past them with terrible velocity—a single wave, ere it could lift its head on high, was cut off into foam, and mist, and smoke; with the speed of an arrow shot from a bow, did they skim and gurr through the water. When the American cried out, "Starbard oar—hard a starbard," it was promptly obeyed, and the bark wheeled round the stern of the slaver, and as she touched her dark hull, the adventurers seized the mizen chains, and in less time than we have taken to describe it, were safely upon the deck: the boat being swamped beneath the gunwales of the ship as she rolled to leeward. The storm was now at its height—the Captain was upon his knees crossing himself, and crying out to that God for mercy, whose divine precepts he had forgotten, when he entered into the dreadful traffic of his fellow men.

At every plunge of the vessel, the water poured over her bows and deluged the decks. From the bosom of the laboring craft issued a yell of mingled agony and terror, from eight hundred souls confined below, which mingled with the blast, and must have been heard far inland by the distant *Vega*,† who might fancy that a thousand fiends were shrieking in the elemental strife above.

"Where's your axe—give it me. Antonio take another. Where is the cruiser? I see her—we can clear her. Hard a port your helm. All hands run up the fore-top-mast stay-sail—cut!" cried the undaunted youth.

The cables were severed at a blow; the sail burst from the bolt ropes, the ship rose upon a roller crested with foam, careened round before the blast and under the impulse of the hurricane dashed madly towards the shore, passing the cruiser like a phantom, and disappearing amidst the haze and drift and surf;—in a moment after she struck. A tremendous roller lifted her again from the ground, and after several successive shocks, she passed into comparatively smooth water.

The next morning the Esperanza lay high and dry a half mile from the shore, and landed her cargo in safety. And before night the hero pennyless adventurer was in possession of one hundred thousand dollars—his well-earned share of the cargo, valued at that time, at nearly four hundred thousand dollars, whilst the [illegible] was content to weigh anchor and renew his honorable efforts against a trade now almost universally denounced the worst of piracy.

* The venerable indication of a clearing off.
† Cottager.

The hero of our sketch has since acquired great wealth, and possesses an income of some two hundred thousand dollars per annum; and is a Grandee of Spain, with several titles of distinction.

It is nearly forty years since this incident occurred; he still enjoys excellent health, and in the conduct of his affairs is distinguished for that energy which marked his first career—as well as for every other quality that can adorn the character of a gentleman.

So much for making the best of a chance;—the first instance, we suppose, of doubloons being coined out of a hurricane.

A KNOWING ONE—'Mr. Brown,' said a constable to this ubiquitous personage the other day, 'how many cows do you own?'

'Why do you ask?' was the querie.

'Because I wish to levy on them,' was the prompt rejoinder.

'Well, let me see,' said Mr. B. abstractedly; 'how many cows does the law allow me?'

'Two,' replied the constable.

'Two,' said Mr. B. with good natured astonishment—'Well, if the law allows me two, I wish it would make haste and send the *other* along, as *I hav'nt but one!*'

QUEER GIRLS.—A paper published at Akron Ohio, states that sometime since a party of gentlemen and their ladies from that village, visited a place of refreshment in Middleburg, where they passed a short time, and after they departed a boy about the house, who had occasion to enter the room several times during their stay, remarked that "they were the queerest gals he *ever seed*, 'cause when there was chairs enough in the room for them to sit on, the tarnal critters would sit in the boy's laps!"

EARLY MARRYING.—After noticing the marriage in New Orleans of a young man aged *seventy years* to a damsel aged only *eighty-four years*, the Planters Gazette remarks:—"We are not an advocate for early marriages, and feel indignant at the parents of those *children* for permitting them to go on so."

☞ A Kentucky girl marrying a fellow of mean reputation, was taken to task for it by her uncle. 'I know, uncle,' replied she, 'that Joe in not good for much, but he says I dare not have him, and I won't be stumped by any body.'

A GENTLE HINT.—Young one of the elders of the Mormon church, gives the following hint to some of his erring bretheren;—"Elders who go abroad and borrow horses or money, and run away therewith will be cut off from the church without cerremony; and they need not look for that lenity which they have had heretofore."

SYMPATHY.—A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question

'Are you willing to go, my friend?'

'Oh yes,' said the sick man, 'I am,'

'Well,' said the simple-hearted deacon, I am glad you are, *for all your neighbors are willing*,

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LIGHT FROM DARK PLACES. 'Sam Jonsing,' said Pete Gumbo last night, as he met his old friend just before gun-fire—'Sam Jonsing, I's mighty glad to sees yer.'

'You is, eh?' queried the philosophic Sam.

'Distintly I is,' retorted Pete, 'an I'll tell you why. It's because I wants de iwerdations ob your obserbations and sperience on de subjec dat's lost in de mazes ob doubt and deplexity to me. I axes you, now, wot ere meant by de dark ages ob which we hear so much?

'De dark ages ob de world Pete?'

'Exactly so, Sam.'

'What you tink of dem yourself, Pete?'

'Wall, somtime I tinks day has refrunse to de times afore gas and de roarin borallis, and lard oil, and de oder new lights ob de skyence was inwented, and den agin I's lost in de darkness which de light aforesid has giben me. But my pinion is nothin; I axes you to 'splanify, Sam.

Wall, Pete, accordin to de lights afore me, I tinks dat de dark ages you delude to was de times when dar wasn't no one but niggers in dis terestshul spere ob ours—de times when white folks wasn't no whar.'

'Dats de troot, Sam, de troot, I knows it is. Yous lit up de darkness heeah,' and Pete struck his forehead a heavy blow with his open hand, turned on his heal and marvelled.

N. O. Pic.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

It cannot but be evident to every politician of ordinary intelligence and segacity that the following statement made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce will be proved by time to be correct:

"Texas may be kept out of the Union for a year, by political factions, but she will, nevertheless, soon come in by acclamation. Moreover, all those who oppose the measure now, will be placed, by their course, under the ban of the [illegible] and always ascendant party, as those were who opposed the late war. It will hereafter be a political test, as the support of the war was, for over thirty years, been the test. It will be nothing short of martyrdom to any public man to resist this measure.

Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at that time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterise the administration of our government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise policy.—With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, 'to the best of my ability, to preserve protect, & defend the constitution of the U. States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the adminstrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorties, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the prepetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting withinthe sphere of itsdelegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty.

While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not so clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

To the government of the United States, has been entrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition, by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; or every religious sect in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience: of every shade of opinion and the most free enquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which has been the offspring of freedom and not of power.

The most admirable and wisest system of well regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century: and, if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source, of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the Executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorties rule; but this right is not an arbitary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppressions.

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorties, the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people.—Like all other powers it is a subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the the consequences have been most auspicious.—Since the Union was formed, the number of States has increased from thirteen to twenty eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail.

Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdow, which protects itself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he says that error and wrong are committed in the adminstration of the government let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error.

Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dessolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment,—"Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises, which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States, and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or distroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that in some sections of our country, deluded persons have occasionlly indulged in schemes and agitations whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existance as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of section or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitution be preserved,—if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced,—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character and objects of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, and classes, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extranious institutions, planted around the government to control or strengthen it in the opposition to the will of its authors Experience has taugh us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities how important for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing government. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted.—Although the government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measure to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that, in "my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and, at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of *revenue* should be the *object*, and *protection* the *incident*. To reverse this principle, and make *protection* the *object*, and *revenue* the *incident*, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such a discrimination within the *revenue principle*, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturalists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another, would be unjust. None of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limits prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing *lavish* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and *highest* the necessaries of life, or articles of course quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume.

The burthens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide-spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operations of our revenue laws.—Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to form a part of our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranted by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and posseses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the re-union; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to the re-union. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms, by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the re-union is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interest of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries.

These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union; new territories have been created, and our jurisdiction extended over them.

As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparitively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extened, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union.

Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety and prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable and appropriate means, to consumate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable;" and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventureously ascending the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness.—Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided: and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artizans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers especially who are charged with the collection and disbursment of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity, be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet in his official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed from him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

TESTIMONY OF SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FAVOR OF TEMPERANCE.

[From the Albny Argus]

ALBNY Feb. 1st, 1845.

Mr Editor—Being in Virginia during the life of President Madison, and while the friends of Temperance, under an appreheension, that distilled liquor was the chief cause of intemperance, were exerting themsemvles to induce the public to abandon the use of such liquor as a beverage the undersigned called on that distinguished statesman and procured his signatured to the subjoined declaration. Immediately thereafter the signatures of President Jackson and President Adams were obtained. In commemoration of this event a silver medal was struck in England, and transmitted to each of the gentleman. Recently the names of President Van Buren, President Tyler and President Polk have been added to the same declaration So that (with the exception of President Harrison, who was prevented by death by expressing his well known sentiments) all the Presidents of the United States who have lived since the temperance reformation commenced, have now given their testamony against the use of distilled liquors as as a beverage the only liquors generally beleived at the time the first signatures were obtained to be productive of inebriety.

EDWARD C. DELEVAN.

DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experiance, as well as from medical testimony that ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of their country and the world.

JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
M. VAN BUREN,
JOHN TYLER,
JAMES K. POLK,

The salutary effects of strict temperance principles among seafaring men are early shown by some statements in the Sailor's Magazine. In 1842 no less than 300 vessels and 602 lives were lost at sea; in 1843 the number lost was 404 vessels and 642 lives. During the year 1844, as far as heard from, only 208 vessels and 195 lives had been lost: twenty vessels are yet missing. This exhibits a very great decrease in the destruction of life and property at sea, in favor of 1844, which is unquestionably attributative in part, to the increased sobriety of seamen.

Affair of Honor.—We learn from the Mobile Herald and Tribune, that two young gentleman belonging to one of the New Orleans boats quarrelled about a lady, and not finding words sufficiently sharp, went over to an island opposite Mobile to have the matter out with their pistols. The seconds only cfarged the weapons with powder; and the whole affair terminated by one of the party being very badly frightened, and his agreeing to give up the lady in question.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 11, 1845.

Gov. Anderson.

To-day we give the proceedings of the Legislative Convention held at Augusta by the Democratic members on the 17th ult. It will be seen that our our present excellent Governor was re-nominated with great unanimity; and that he is again presented to the people of Maine for their unbought suffrages.

Gov. Anderson, as is well known, did not commence his career as candidate for Governor without opposition. When he was first presented to the people, another individual occupied a large space in the popular esteem. So much so, that when the time of election came, many were found deserting the great cause of Democracy and Republican principles, and instead of voting to sustain those principles voted for men alone. This opposition to Mr. A. was not a little enhanced by the unprecedented and unparalleled course which was taken by one of the religious papers of this State.

But with all this opposition, from various quarters, and conflicting motives, Mr. A. was triumphantly elected by the people. And such has been his conduct since he has been called to the highest office in the State, that now scarce an enemy to him can be found in the Democratic ranks. From these considerations we think it no more than simple justice that he should again be placed before the people for re-election. That they, the people, will confirm this nomination of the State Convention, and give to it their hearty approval both now and at the polls next September, we have no reason to doubt, but on the contrary every reason to hope and believe.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road.

Of the expediency and benefit which would arise from the construction of a Rail Road from some point on the St. Lawrence to some point on the Atlantic, no person, acquainted with the face of the country and the laws of trade, can for a moment doubt. It is a matter well settled in the mind of almost every man that such an enterprise has become not only necessary to the prosperity of our State, but demanded for the convenience of the public and the advancement of social intercourse. A Rail Road, thus completed, will make the town or city on the Atlantic, at which it terminates, stand in the same relation to the surrounding country that New Orleans does to the West—the only difference being in extent of territory.

Some persons, who are not fully prepared to enter upon this stupendous scheme, are stopping to enquire how these things can be. To us it appears plain, and susceptible of easy demonstration. All are ready to acknowledge the vast trade that is carried on between this country and England; and especially between the Lakes, the Provinces, and that country. As things now are, direct transportation is suspended between these places, at least, one third of the year. Should a Rail Road be constructed from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, this suspension of intercourse would be entirely obviated; and the nearest and most direct route from the Lakes, the Northwestern States, Upper and part of Lower Canada, would be opened, not only to England, but to all Northern Europe.

The consequence of this would be that the great staples of the Northwest, Corn, Grain, Beef and Pork, would be transported—and a great part of the trade of the Canadas would be carried on over this Rail Road—while such a route would be patronized by all those who were travelling from England to Canada, and vice versa. This would be a natural—an inevitable result. For, when such a Rail Road has been constructed, the British Steamers, which now arrive at Boston, will change their place of destination and arrive at that point where they have the most direct communication with their Canadian Provinces.

This Rail Road, once constructed, will enhance the value of all the property in the State, and build up the place on the Atlantic wherever it may terminate.—Should it terminate at Portland, that City will soon be scarcely second to any in the Union. It will become not only the stopping place for the British Steamers, but it will also become a vast Store House and trading mart for the Northwestern States, Upper Canada, and several of the New England States. Under such circumstances, the whole people will be benefitted, because a better market will have been provided, and greater facilities afforded for transportation.

Some may ask why such a route would be preferred to Boston, or New York? Why transportation from the Northwestern States, over the Lakes, would naturally arrive at Portland, in preference to the other Atlantic Cities. The reason is obvious. In the first place, it would be the nearest and most direct line of communication from those States to England. The cost of transportation would be less. Suppose a cargo of Corn were shipped at Detroit. How could it arrive at the Atlantic (in case the Rail Road was constructed) with least expense to the exporters. If it should pass by the way of Montreal, it would arrive at that City by ship without being unloaded. It would then be taken on board the cars and brought directly to the Atlantic, having been unloaded but once during its entire passage from Detroit. But should the same cargo be destined for New York, it would first be landed at Buffalo, then loaded into Canal Boats, pass three hundred miles by Canal to Albany, there unloaded again, and shipped on board Steamboats to New York, where, after two or three loadings and unloadings, it would have reached the Atlantic—the expenses of transportation being nearly double what they would be by way of Montreal. The same would be true of Boston. Who does not discover, by such a process, the superior advantages of the Montreal route?

Should this road be constructed, it is a matter of considerable interest to know where will be the best route. Whether from Montreal to Portland, or to any other point on the Atlantic. We have no hesitancy in saying that we believe, judging from the face of the country, from the several surveys, and from all that has been said and written on the question, that the route from Montreal to Portland possesses advantages superior to any and all others which have been presented. In the first place, it is the most direct—which is one advantage of great importance. It is practicable likewise, as has been doubly proved by the united reconnoisance of Messrs. Long and Hall.

Our citizens feel considerable interest in this matter. They are anxious to know whether the Road will pass through this town or not. All the Surveys which have been made have passed through this town; and surveyors have naturally, from the face of the country, been led to view the valley of the Little Androscoggin as a provision of Nature for this very purpose. That it will be selected in preference to all others, we fully believe, if the Atlantic termini should be Portland.

Let these things be as they may, our citizens are wide awake in relation to this enterprise. They feel anxious that the Road should be constructed somewhere in the State, if it does not touch Paris. They would be glad to have the best route selected, and as they believe the one through this town to be such, they hope it may receive due consideration. But aware of the benefits such an enterprise would confer upon the State, and conscious of the healthy stimulous it might give to every branch of useful industry they are willing to give up every merely selfish object for the general welfare.

A large meeting of the citizen of this town was held at the Methodist Chapel, South Paris, on Friday last when a free interchange of opinions was had upon the whole question. The following are the proceedings.

RAIL ROAD MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PARIS.

The citizens of Paris met according to previous notice at the Methodist Chapel, South Paris, on Friday the 7th inst. The meeting was called to order by Col. Parsons, when J. G. Cole Esq., was elected Chairman, and T. H. Brown, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were presented and read by Levi Stowell Esq, and after some remarks from several gentlemen, they were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we view the construction of the contemplated Rail Road from Portland to Montreal through the County of Oxford, as an enterprise fraught with great, various, extensive and permanent interest to the County—that if it passes through the Town of Paris it will greatly promote the convenience & interests of the citizens of said Town; and if properly constructed we believe the stock will prove a profitable investment of Capital to the owners.

Resolved, That Messrs. Thomas Crocker, Abijah Hall, Moses Hammond, Alfred Andrews, Eben Drake, Henry R. Parsons and America Thayer, citizens of Paris, be a committee to view, explore and ascertain the most eligible chance for the location through said Town; also to correspond and confer with citizens of other Towns above and below, in order to be prepared to exhibit ultimately to the Engineer and Directors of the corporation all the facilities and advantages, which the Town affords for the construction of the Rail Road through it.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends and fellow citizens generally, who have spare capital, to invest it in the stock of said corporation, believing that it will be a permanent and profitable investment.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs Parsons, L. Stowell, J. Porter, R. K. Goodenow, T. Crocker and G. F. Emery.

Voted that the committee call a further meeting at such time and place as they think proper. Adjourned.

J. G. COLE Chairman.

T. H. BROWN Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT AUGUSTA ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

The Democrats of Augusta and vicinity, and others from various parts of the State, held a meeting at the Capitol, which was very fully attended, and characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. Matthew Hastings, Chairman, and Hon. T. C. Lane, Secretary. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Hon. David Dunn, Hon. Chas. Jarvis, Hon. H. Talman and Hon. S. H. Chase.

We subjoin a few of the Toasts. A great number were elicited on the occasion, and the meeting passed off with every manifestation of joy and rejoicing.

By Wm. C. Allen, Esq. Texas—She was—she is—and forever should be ours.

By Elbridge Gerry, Esq. Thomas W. Dorr—By corruption and Algerine laws imprisoned. By virtue, truth, and American laws, may he be speedily released.

By James W. Bradbury. The Democracy of Maine—Unitedly they led the way to the glorious triumph of republican principles secured in the election of Jas. K. Polk.

By Col. T. C. Lane. The Ladies—"Clear as the Sun—fair as the Moon—and terrible as an army of banners."

By J. L. Nutting. The Whig party—like Mary Magdelene, full of evil spirits.

By Hon E. B. French. Our democratic delegation in Congress—They enjoy in full measure the confidence and regards of their constituents.

By P. M. Foster, Esq., of Freedom. The arena of freedom—Always too large for monarchists and despots—never too large for republican democrats.

By Maj W. R. Smith—*Texas Twaddlers:*

There were some men of our State,
And they were wond'rous wise—
They jumped into a bramble bush
And scratch'd out all their eyes.
But when they saw their eyes were out,
With all their might and main—
They jumped into *another* bush
And scratch'd them in again.

By Addison Prentiss, Esq. Our democratic delegation in Congress—One in principle, one in the affections of the people, and democrats always.

By Gen. Hiram Rose. Governor Anderson—He has stood by the people and the people will stand by him.

By Mr. Holden. Andrew Jackson—dear to his country as his country is dear to him; his fame is like the morning sun, that grows brighter and brighter to the perfect day; while Henry Clay, a false taper, has undergone a total eclipse by passing behind the lone star of Texas.

By Wm. Cotter, Esq. Jackson and Polk—May the mantle of one rest upon the other as did that of Elijah upon Elisha.

By Col. Weston. The *Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen*—the American *Peacock*. He has a most beautiful and variegated tail; what a pity that he could'nt spread it.

Daniel Cony, Esq. being called upon: said, that he would respond to the call, by giving a sentiment in reference to the *miraculous* and astounding change which had 'come over the spirit of' *the Texas* 'dream,' since the news of its annexation had been announced in this town. Why! said he, within ten days, a meeting of the friends of Texas, as expressed in the "Joint Resolutions," offered by Milton Brown, was called in this place, the County Court House was sufficiently large to hold them. But no sooner had the news of the passage of those *same resolutions*—together with some *strengthing amendments*, reached our ears, than an illumination of the Capitol, was deemed necessary, and its capacious walls were scarcely able to contain *the friends* of Texas, who had come in at the eleventh hour. He would therefore give—

Maine Superiority. It is said that Texas abounds in the Chameleon, an animal which changes its color as often as it changes contact. If she can beat Maine in the two leged species of that animal, "I'll give it up."

By Hon. Samuel Shaw. Young Hickory—May he prove as tough a customer for federalism as old Hickory.

Legislative Proceedings.—The proceedings of the Legislature during the past week have not been of a character to interest the general reader. The time of the two Houses, has been spent on various subjects—such as corporations of various kinds—the abolition of the District Court, and the establishment of schools in unincorporated places. Various Laws and Resolves were undergoing the different stages of legislation.

The vote whereby the Liquor Bill was refused a passage had been reconsidered—an amendment introduced—both of which were laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

The Militia Bill comes up for further action to-day in the Senate. It meets with considerable opposition.

Morse Telegraph.—An appropriation has been made by Congress for the continuance of Morse Telegraph. This useful means of intercommunication is receiving, as it should, the full benefit of public patronage.

The election of Governor, Members of Congress, and Members of the Legislature, occurs in N. Hampshire to-day.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, was holden at the State House in Augusta, on Thursday the 27th day of February last.

The Convention was called to order by Joseph Kelsey, on whose nomination Hon. Ezra B. French was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Wm. S. Lee and Benj. F. Leadbetter were selected for Secretaries.

A Committee consisting of Mr. Dunn and Munroe of the Senate, and Messrs. Allen, Chapman and Kimball of the House, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Governor for the ensuing political year. The Committee having attended to the duty assigned it, reported that the whole number of votes was ninety-six—all of which were for

HON. HUGH J. ANDERSON

who was accordingly declared to be duly nominated.

Mr. Mildram of the House was charged with a message to the Hon. Hugh J. Anderson, informing him of the action of the Convention, who subsequently reported that Mr. Anderson had replied, that he returned his thanks to the Convention, accepted the nomination, and if elected, would endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

A Committee consisting of Messsrs. Rose and Dunn of the Senate, and Messrs. McDonald, Kelsey, Brown, and Talbot of the House was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. This committee subsequently reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved,—That the result of the recent Presidential election was a victory of democracy over federalism—of man over money.

Resolved,—That in the contest the democracy sought no concealment of their principles or policy, but spread their banner to the breeze, and relied upon the intelligence of the People for approbation and success.

Resolved,—That as the People have decided in favor of the democracy, we regard the policy of the General Government settled adversely to a National Bank, the assumption of the State debts, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and all Legislation which is designed to build up the Government and break down the rights of the People.

Resolved,—That the laboring classes of this State demand relief from the inequalities of the present Tariff, and that our agricultural and shipping interests are injuriously effected by its unjust provisions.

Resolved,—That we rejoice in the anticipation of the enlargement of Freedom's Home by the occupation of Oregon and the annexation of Texas.

Resolved,—That the principles of Freedom are outraged by the Federal sympathizers with oppression, in their open and studied efforts to throw contempt upon Gov. Dorr, and to protect his cruel opponents from the just execration which their conduct so richly merits.

Resolved,—That James K. Polk possesses the entire confidence of the Democracy of Maine, and fully believing that he will be true to himself in the administration of the government, Maine will be true to him,

Resolved,—That two successive elections of Gov. Anderson by the Democracy of Maine, are the highest encomiums upon his merit—but no greater than he deserves, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

A committee of one from each county was raised to select a State committee for the next political year, viz:

Messrs. Blaney of Lincoln, Burbank of York, Holburn of Cumberland, Bean of Waldo, Brown of Hancock, Barret of Somerset, Larrabee of Kennebec, W[illegible] of Oxford, [illegible] of Franklin, Talbot of Washington, Wa[illegible] of Penobscot, Kelsey of Piscataquis, Bean of Aroostook.

This Committee subsequently reported the following for the State Committee.

Cumberland, Charles Holden, Portland.
York, Wm. C. Allen Alfred.
Lincoln, Edwin Rose, Thomaston.
Oxford, John Grover, Bethel.
Franklin, John L. Cutler, Farmington.
Penobscot, Jabez True, Bangor.
Waldo, H. W. Cunningham, Swanville.
Hancock, N. K. Sawyer, Sedgwick
Somerset, Asa Clark, Noridgewock.
Piscataquis, J. S. Munroe, Abbott.
Washington, Eben Blackman, E. Machias.
Aroostook, Joseph Pollard, Masardis.

The report was accepted.

The Convention was very ably addressed by Messrs Dunn of Cumberland, O'Reilly and Bradbury of Augusta, Sawtelle of Somerset and Lane of Hollis.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, voted, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to its President and Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Rose, voted That the doings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretaries and published in the several Democratic papers in the State. Adj.

EZRA B. FRENCH, President.

Wm. S. Lee, } Sec'ys.
Benj. F. Leadbetter, }

FROM MONTREAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EXPRESS.

By the Mail of yesterday noon, we received several Montreal papers. The Courier of Friday last, announces the arrival of the Express conducted by Messrs Furbish and Burbank. It arrived Thursday Evening, about 9 o'clock—passing the distance from Boston, in *thirty three and a half hours!*

No mention is made of the arrival of the mails from Boston with the news by the steamer.

The Courier speaks of the exploit of our express, as 'astonishing.'

☞ We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Montreal, dated on Friday last, and received in this city yesterday:

"Judge Preble has been very busy since he has been here, and I think finds more friends than ever he expected. Last night he delivered a good address before the Mercantile Library Association, on the subject, On the whole the address was very well received, and had the book been opened at the moment, I am sure the stock would all have been taken.

Jugde Preble had ended and just sat down, when a striking incident occurred. There was a little bustle in the room when Mr. Stephens announced the news of the arrival of the Steamer at Boston—the accounts having come from Boston via Portland in 33 1-2 hours. (They were not expected for a week yet.) They electrified the assembly, and actually clinched the nail the Judge had been driving. It certainly was a very happy and very singular incident, and if every thing han been foreseen and planned, it could not have been better done.

The weather has been very bad for a week since. After the great snow storm, we have had mild weather with a great deal of rain, which is gently falling at this moment, and must make very bad roads in the country, and how Messrs. Furbish and Burbank got here, I cannot imagine."—Argus of March 4th.

Police Court. Another Counterfeiter Taken. An elderly grey headed man, named Robert Leighton, from Westbrook, Me. was bound over to the March term of the Municipal Court in the sum of $1000, for passing counterfeit Mexican dollars. He had passed some at Nos. 48 and 54 Brattle-street, and when arrested by Mr. Clapp, had twenty six of them in his possession. He pretended that he received them in payment for some hay brought in a vessel, but it was found that there was no truth in the statement. He was committed to jail. [Mail.

From the Far West. A writer in the Philadelphia Observer, gives an interesting account of a new settlement in the Platts purchase, on the Missourie, five hundred miles west of St. Louis. This town, called St. Joseph, in November 1843, contained one store, one tavern, one mill, and two or three log cabins. In December, 1844, it had ten dry goods stores, with a stock valued at $60,000. Numerous dwelling houses, good, neat, and even elegant, had been erected, and the population had increased to about five hundred, one third of whom are Catholics. A presbyterian church of ten members was organized here in September last, and a log church erected by the labors of the missionary and men hired by himself.

☞ If you are ailing with a *mild* Cough, a *slight* pain in the side, or occasionly darting pains through the chest, or in the region of the shoulder blade, and wish some excuse for lounging—I say it that be your wish, doctor yourself with candies, syrups, and mixtures, prepared by quacks and recommended by forged certificates, and you will soon be gratified; but after you become tired of this *pastime*, use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the bloom of health will again tinge your hitherto pallid cheek

This Balsam is a work of [illegible] ed by a beautiful [illegible] the numerous [illegible] [illegible] erection. We [illegible] that are not *strictly true* [illegible] Valley & Y. relate a [illegible] stantiating, that would not yield [illegible] Abraham Plummer, M. D. of [illegible] of the most [illegible] for Consu[illegible] that he [illegible] We might [illegible] of cases, but we [illegible] that would convince all of its [illegible]

An honest Jonathan from the interior, on his [illegible] in the metropolis was awakened one night by hearing the cry of 'Oyst, buy any Oysters!" in the mellifluous tones of shellfish, who passed under the windows of a hotel. A noise so new to him startled him, and he asked his room-mate what it meant. "It is only Oysters," replied his fellow lodger, pettishly. 'Oysters!' exclaimed Jonathan in astonishment, "and do Oysters holler as loud as that?"

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Rev. Rufus H. Stinchfield, Mr. Daniel Coffin, to Miss Sarah L. Collins, both of Norway.

In Buckfield, by Rev. O. Andrews, Mr. William P. Cox, of Hartford, to Miss Louisa P. Dyer, of B.

DIED.

In this town, Thursday morning last, Mrs. Mary Hubbard, relict of the late Gen. Levi Hubbard, aged 80 years.

In Norway, Job Eastman, Esq. aged 95 years.

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscriber on or about the fifth Day of October, 1842 signed a note of hand for the sum of twenty one Dollars and twenty five cents payable to Wm. Harris of Gorham County of Cumberland, Maine, or order in one year on demand with interest, all person are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without any value whatever and will not be paid.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethel Feb. 29th 1845. 3w44

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 3d day of March next, under the government and instruction of Washington Gilbert, A. B., Principal, and Moses B. Walker, Teacher in the English Department. Such additional Assistants will be employed, as the interests of the School may require.

Thorough instruction will be given, as heretofore, in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and in the various departments of Literature and Science.

Familiar Lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture, will be given during the term.

☞ Students will not be admitted for less than half a term. The tuition must be paid at the middle of the term, in case of sickness, the proportional amount will be refunded; and in such cases only, will any deduction be made on account of absence.

Board in private families, including washing, lights, room and furniture, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females. Books furnished by the Instructors, at the Portland prices.

Terms, per quarter—For common English branches, $3,00; Higher English $4,00; Languages, $5,00.

Westbrook, January 27, 1845. 4w43

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas Hazarenan Draper, of Livermore, County of Oxford, State of Maine, and Ruth Draper, wife of said Hazarenan, in her right did on the 22d day of January A. D., 1840, convey to Samuel Chandler, of Winthrop, County of Kennebec, in Mortgage a certain parcel of land situated in Livermore on the east side of the Androscoggin river, and is a part of lots No. 1 and 2, being all the land that we are possessed of for a more particular description refer to Oxford Records, Book 59, page 151. The above described Mortgage was conveyed to Rufus Ramsdell, of Leeds, County of Kennebec, and Isaac S. Daly, of Livermore, County of Oxford, on the 28th day of Oct. A. D. 1844, and whereas the condition in said Mortgage is broken, we therefore as assignees give notice that we claim possession of said land, and to foreclose said Mortgage pursuant to law.

RUFUS RAMSDALL.
ISAAC S. DALY.

February 25, 1845. *3w43

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas Ebenezer B. Dearborn, of Corinth, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, on the twenty ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by his deed of Mortgage conveyed to me the subscriber of Bowdoin in the County of Lincoln, a certain lot of land in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, situated in the Surplus of Letter C. being Lot No. one, Range second, containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, as appears by said Mortgage deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 60, page 225. And the conditions of said Mortgage being broken, I claim to foreclose the same agreably to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

ISAAC P. SMALL.

Bowdoin, February 14th, 1845. *3w43

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

The South Paris Manufacturing Company would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon her self the trust of Executor on the last will and Testament of

WINTHROP B. NORTON,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore, requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWIN A. NORTON

Portland Aug. 1844, 3m43

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Filling with Gold, from [illegible] to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

[illegible]

[illegible] May, or elsewhere, promptly a[illegible] to

[illegible] 41

POETRY.

THE WORLD OF LOVE AT HOME.

BY J. J. REYNOLDS.

The earth hath treasures fair and bright,
Deep buried in her caves,
And ocean hideth many a gem,
With its blue curling waves.
Yet not within her bosom dark,
Or 'neath the dashing foam,
Lies there a treasure equalling
A world of love at home.

True sterling happiness and joy
Are not with gold allied;
Nor can it yield a pleasure like
A merry fireside.
I envy not the man who dwells
In stately hall or dome,
If 'mid his splendor he hath not
A world of love at home.

The friends whom time hath proved sincere,
'Tis they alone can bring
A sure relief to hearts that droop
'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
Though care and trouble may be mine,
As down life's path I roam;
I'll heed not while still I have
A world of love at home.

MILLER EXCITEMENT. We learn that some thirty citizens of Orington have become so much excited with the advent theories of "Father Miller" as to neglect all business and to live upon their substance by selling stock from their farms and furniture from their dwellings. They have set the twenty-third of March as the day when the world will be destroyed and they shall be caught up in the air to meet their Lord.

The selectmen of Orington have given public notice, by hand bills, that several persons named are to be placed under guardianship and all persons are cautioned against purchasing any property, real or personal of them, as all contracts or deeds will be void on account of their incompetency to manage their affairs. It is certainly deplorable, that men with families and who have provided for their wants and accumulated property by years of industry, should be so much overcome by these theories of Mr. Miller, as to neglect all business, throw off all care for the future and expose themselves and their families to the pelting of the pitiless storm of poverty. The number of these believers is increasing in Orrington, and all seem to follow the lead of selling out all they possess to supply immediate wants and to leave the future uncared for.

We learn that in Atkinson, Piscataquis county, the receivers of Mr. Miller's advent theories are exceedingly zealous in the cause. They have a new theory, which is, that the day of grace has been past and that we are all now in eternity, and that the "awful horrors" of the general judgment are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take special pains to humble themselves and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet—creep upon the floor &c. In some instances they have so far mistaken true humility, as to suppose that conduct, the thought of which served to shock their sensibilities, must therefore as a means of mortification, be enacted. An instance of this occurred not long since. A woman, virtuous, sincere and pious, felt it her duty, as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing, entirely naked. This supposed, heaven directed duty, she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl, the only garments she had on and letting them drop to the floor.—It is really pretty difficult to decide what should be done to stop this enthusiasm, or to remedy the social and other interests that are being destroyed, and prevent a gaunt poverty which threatens to engulph those concerned. And this difficulty is increased on account of the fact which seems to be generally admitted, that receivers of the doctrine are increasing. The more glaring the conduct the greater the number of converts. To us there is much that is painful in this matter. It seems to be the duty of the public authorities in towns where great evils must result from improvidence and waste, to seek the remedy of having guardians appointed over those who appear unfitted to manage their affairs. Bangor Whig.

CHINESE WORSHIP. Kneeling down in front of the altar, the supplicant to the particular god in whose honor it had been erected, and whose figure was represented immediately behind it, commenced by repeatedly bowing his head, each time touching the ground, sighing and reciting in a low tone of voice, certain words.—An attendant priest then placed in his hands two pieces of bamboo, the two being about the size and shape of a potato, divided longitudinally; again bowing, he threw these upon the stone pavement before him, the priest and the by estanders, as well as himself, intently observing how they should fall. At each cast there was a slight exclamation from every one around him—sometimes in a tone of pleasure, sometimes in that of disappointment, according to the way in which the pieces of the wood rested. This game, a species of hazard, himself versus the god—a fine, fat, corpulent gentleman—he continued, with varied success, for a considerable time; at length, making a lucky hit he suddenly jumped up, apparently well pleased with [illegible]

SPECIFICATION OF THE PLAN & WAYS & DELIBERATIVE LETTERS. The plan for [illegible] the seas & navigable waters in the United States, for which C. Glen Peebles of Philadelphia has a patent, covers several forms. The plan he proposes to [illegible] consists as follows:—To [illegible] ed within the desk of each member, a board or slab is placed on the clerk's desk, on which is printed the name of each member of the house; slips or slides are placed in this slab, running parrallel to and to correspond with each name.

Communication is had by means of wires, or other material, between the keys in desk, and slides in board. When a vote of 'ayes' is called, the members simultaneously touch their key marked 'aye,' which throws the slide out on the board, so that it projects beyond his name and the edge of the board, and in like manner for the nays. By that arrangement, the clerk can count the vote, announce the result, and place the aggregate vote on the board, all within the space of one minute.

A slip of paper, containing the names of every member, to correspond with the names and slides on the board is so adjusted, that when the slides are thrown out, (which are so pointed as to receive ink,) an impression is made opposite to each name, and thus the vote recorded for the use of the clerk or printer. The slides are so arranged that they can then be returned, all at once, to their places by the clerk pulling a wire or slide.

From the Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 18.

I have this day learned, from an unquestionable source, that at the time of Santa Anna's fall, a treaty was in progress, and nearly consumated, for the entire cession of California, or New Mexico, to Great Britain, it being only defeated by the fall of Santa Anna. It seems that papers and documents were found on his person when captured, fully confirmatory of the fact, information of which has reached our government. It thus appears that while England was indirectly opposing the annexation of Texas, she was at the same time negociating for a country still more extensive and valuable. San Francisco is said to be one of the finest bays and safest harbors on the coast of the Pacific. With the possession of this fine harbor, England could control the commerce of the whole coast of the Pacific Ocean, reaching from California to the possessions of Russia.

It is said that our government have suspected some design of this on the part of Great Britain for some time past, but could never get hold of any thing tangible on the subject until now.—This news will necessarily create surprise and attract attention among our people. I send this off in great haste, hoping you will lose no time in giving it to your readers.

HANGING ON DOUBTFUL EVIDENCE.

John Gordon, an Irishman, was executed in Providence a few days since for the murder of Amisa Sprague. He protested his innocence until the very last. We perceive that many of the papers to that virtually express great doubt of his guilt, circumstances having come to light since his conviction which materially weaken the evidence against him which was presented to the jury. The case was one which seemed peculiarly to commend itself to the consideration of the Executive, and to have called for commutation of punishment, or at least for delay of execution. Age

☞A writer in the U. S. Gazette confirms the statement made in this paper some weeks ago, that Miss Irene Nichols of Monmouth, was married to President Ferera, or Herara, of Mexico—the DEUTSCHE SCHNELLPOST to the contrary notwithstanding.—Ken. Journ.

SUPREME COURT. Judge Nelson was confirmed by the Senate on Friday.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS DANIEL C WESTON, of Skowhegan, in the County of Somerset and State of Maine, mortgaged, on the tenth day of July, A D 1837, conveyed by deed to mortgagee of that date, duly recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, book [illegible] page [illegible] Successors to [illegible] and certain parcels of land situated in [illegible] and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the [illegible] on the south line of said Township [illegible] thence [illegible] on said line to the [illegible] thence [illegible] to the [illegible] thence [illegible] to the [illegible] thence [illegible]